ranscript

0:02

today is May 15 1997 I'm speaking to you

0:06

from John J College of Criminal Justice

0:09

we are very pleased on this day to have

0:12

an interview with Dr Robert Merton

0:16

conducted by a former student Albert

0:19

Cohen it is very much worth noting that

0:23

this will be the first interview on oral

0:26

history that Dr Merton has granted and

0:29

we are extremely pleased to have him and

0:32

Dr Cohen this day thank

0:36

you go ahead Robert in your

0:40

uh the uh article that you wrote in this

0:44

collection called the legacy of anom

0:47

theory yes you write at considerable

```
length and
0:52
detail about the role of micro
0:56
environments on the shaping of people's
0:59
thinking
1:00
the ways they Define problems how they
1:03
go about them and so on specifically by
1:07
micro environments we mean the context
1:10
of teachers and students and fellow
1:14
students and so on when we deal with in
1:16
face-to-face interaction and that how
1:18
shapes our
1:20
thought uh you deal with this subject
1:23
mostly in relationship to the
1:26
development of anomy theory
1:30
which the
1:31
```

original the founding document was I
1:33
think
1:34
1937 ssna 38
1:38
38 uh the uh in dealing with the
1:42
elaboration of anom theory uh the
1:46
contributions that students made to its
1:49
further elaboration so on I don't recall
1:53
that there is any discussion of that
1:56
nature about the initial formulation
2:00
of the paper itself the first rather
2:05
brief document called social structure
2:08
and an me which later on took it on a
2:11
life of its own and grew and grew and
2:13
grew but uh I and I've wondered about
2:16
that how do you do you have any
2:18

Reflections on the way in which your own
2:20
encounters with teachers and students so
2:23
on or whatever bore upon the initial
2:26
formulation of this rather powerful idea
2:31
oh I have a very very
2:35
distinct uh
2:37
recollection which I think is in part
2:40
confirmed here and there by documentary
2:44
materials
2:46
uh I wasn't fully aware of it at the
2:49
time this is in
2:51
retrospect it all started for me in the
2:55
early 1930s when I was a graduate
2:58
student at uh Harvard
3:01
and uh became interested in what was
3:04

emerging as a functional
3:07
orientation and sociological thought
3:10
largely derivative from the functional
3:14
work of Radcliff
3:16
Brown and alovi in anthropology and
3:19
deriving my opinion ultimately from
3:23
durkheim and so uh when I finished my
3:26
own studies formal studies as a graduate
3:31
student I
3:34
uh wanted
3:36
to develop a
3:38
formal exposition of what functional
3:41
analysis amounted to and in the event I
3:45
did and as was to be the case for the
3:48
rest of my academic life I developed it
3:51

in lectures to students to begin with so 3:55 there was 3:56 the uh micro environment to begin with 4:00 uh I don't know whether the year that 4:02 you were in the course in which I 4:04 presented that do you recall whether uh 4:08 I dealt with the social structure anomy 4:10 and oh yes I first encountered it during 4:12 that course 1939 and that's why I have 4:15 distinguish between what I call AO 4:18

publication which as the term suggests

4:22

means thinking it allowed in the

4:24

presence of some audience and printed

4:27

publication publication by the way way

4:30

uh you may think that's an oxymoron AAL

publication seems to clash as a notion 4:36 but of course it doesn't puara means to 4:39 make public and you can do it in any 4:43 number of ways including the current one 4:45 which is aut publication going on at 4:47 this very 4:48 moment so uh how did that end up in ssna 4:53 in my opinion the following way I 4:55 developed something I called a paradigm 4:58 of functional analysis now this was 5:01 quarter Century or so before Tom Coon's 5:04 structure of scientific revolutions gave 5:07 a very special and Powerful meaning to 5:10 the notion of Paradigm I had a a a more 5:14 limited notion namely a formal statement

of the underlying assumptions the 5:18 fundamental concepts the 5:21 problematics and the mode in which this 5:25 kind of analysis would take course 5:29 and doing that I became powerfully 5:34 impressed by the way in which functional 5:36 analysis had centered on functions on 5:39 the positive consequences of structures 5:41 and of agent actors operating within 5:45 social structures and so I turned to the 5:49 correlative notion of dysfunctions the 5:52 notion I took from medicine and 5:55 biology and started to look at the 5:58 dysfunctions the ne negative 6:00 consequences for the structure and for 6:02

indiv classes of individuals within the 6:05 structure of anything that was being 6:07 explored and so it was uh when 6:13 I presented uh some ideas on bureaucracy 6:17 I focused on the dysfunctions of 6:19 bureaucracy whereas Marx babber who of 6:22 course created the tradition of work in 6:25 bureaucracy had only uh centered on 6:28 positive function 6:30 uh when I came to uh think of social 6:35 Conformity I said but what about social 6:38 deviation deviant behavior and again it 6:41 was on what seems to be dysfunctional 6:44 but I 6:45 assume concluded that that wasn't the 6:47

interesting problem as you know the 6:50 problem was what makes for what makes 6:53 for deviant behavior and particularly 6:55 for differential rates of deviant 6:58 Behavior among very parts of the 7:00 population so that's the most General 7:03 theoretical context of how 7:06 ssna appeared in the lectures at first 7:09 and then found print in 7:11 1938 you you mentioned uh I think like 7:14 feudal societies for 7:16 example where most people are 7:20 poor where discrepancies in wealth are enormous uh and where deviant may be on 7:29 a very small 7:30

scale and I remember if I 7:33 may hearken back to my own First 7:37 Impressions when I first read social 7:40 structure in anme you make that point 7:43 there and to my 7:46 mind the principle meaning or intent 7:51 perhaps of that essay was to talk about 7:57 differences amongst systems yeah sort of 8:00 crosscultural comparative sociology of 8:03 deviant and I thought wow this is great 8:07 uh but it's my impression that the 8:09 theory has seldom been used that way 8:12 most people think of it as a theory of 8:14 deviance in the United States there's no 8:17 question 8:19

```
Al that you've
8:21
pinpointed an aspect of the original
8:25
formulation which is Central to the
8:28
original formulation and secondly that
8:31
it was never followed up either by me or
8:34
in any substantial scale by others if
8:37
you go back to the various editions of
8:40
ssna and there have been about five over
8:42
a period of uh 20 years or
8:47
so uh it I I simply put the comparative
8:52
analysis to one side just as you declare
8:55
it uh for what reasons
9:00
simply because uh my style is not that
9:03
of a
9:04
comparativist it is an effort to focus
9:09
```

on the what shall I say the internal 9:12 workings of a society and move in that 9:15 direction but the original paper starts 9:18 with the comparative mode just as you've 9:20 outlined it and it's an interesting uh 9:25 to me an interesting example of a very 9:27 uh very widespread phenomenon in the 9:31 history of 9:32 science 9:34 namely uh the emergence of ideas that 9:37 are carried a certain distance and then 9:40 are lost and View and then are 9:44 rediscovered often 9:46 independently independently and 9:49 developed in fact uh two of my

colleagues Harriet zukerman the 9:54 sociologist and Joshua leberg and Noel 9:57 La biologist 9:59 have jointly published a paper called 10:03 postmature discoveries to refer to that 10:06 phenomenon namely a 10:10 discovery that could have been made 10:14 there were no obstacles to it no 10:16 technical obst time was r no it is time 10:20 is ripe is a cheap meaningless uh 10:24 superficial evasion of the problem it's 10:27 it's discarding the problem problem too 10:29 easily you have to identify in what 10:32 respects the time was not right but I 10:35 won't get into that at any rate in my 10:37

case you you've said it all for me uh my 10:41 style of work was not comparativist I 10:44 was led to think of the comparative 10:46 context if I hadn't it wouldn't have led 10:49 me to the focus of American on American 10:52 society as 10:54 distinctive and the anomaly the Paradox 10:58 the 11:00 irony was here is the American 11:04 dream that in its own way inadvertently 11:09 contributes to high rates of deviant 11:13 behavior when coupled with a social 11:17 structure class structure I repeat 11:21 ethnic structure gend structure that 11:23 makes for differential access to the 11:26

opportunity structure the changing OPP
11:29
unities not only for economic success I
11:32
want to emphasize
11:33
that to my mind ssna deals with access
11:38
to all sorts of opportunities making
11:40
friendships entering into different
11:43
social and cultural
11:45
systems put this discussion now in the
11:50
framework of quote String Theory okay uh
11:59
the I think it was Travis Hershey who
12:05
uh first used the expression to
12:08
characterize a whole class of
12:10
theories more
12:12
recently
12:14
uh agu has been talk about Robert agnu
12:19

has been talking about uh General
12:21
strength Theory and uh these
12:26
two contexts of use are very very
12:28
different
12:30
uh with respect to AG news work and his
12:34
rather considerable I guess
12:36
following
12:39
uh I was
12:41
wondering what thoughts you might have
12:46
regarding uh the placement of social
12:50
structure in
12:52
animy as an instance of something called
12:57
strain theory
13:00
I elaborate on the question but I
13:03
won't it would help me enormously Al if
13:07

you were to take a minute or so to give 13:10 your your 13:13 understanding of the two kinds of 13:17 strength Theory not because I am 13:20 publicly announcing my ignorance I just 13:23 finished the forward to a forthcoming 13:26 book called the future of adimy theory 13:34 edited 13:36 by nipus and Robert agnu in the in that 13:41 volume which I read with some care 13:44 there's a great deal about strength 13:46 Theory just as there is in the recent 13:49 volume the legacy of animy 13:53 theory but it would I think for our 13:56 conversation would help me enormously if 13:58

```
you'd give a
13:59
a succinct summary of what you take to
14:01
be these two versions of strin theory
14:04
and then I'll try to
14:05
[Music]
14:07
respond you mean Hershey and agnu
14:12
or uh I thought I was going to get to
14:14
ask the questions today after all these
14:17
years uh well Hershey uh identifies a
14:22
whole class of
14:23
theories um that uh purport to uh
14:27
explain the Deviant as a consequence of
14:31
something aberrational something wrong
14:34
something that's gone wrong somewhere
14:36
that U theories that are built on the
14:38
```

premise that Conformity is more or less 14:40 natural because man is a social being 14:43 and uh so you explain deviants by uh uh 14:48 finding psychological or other kinds of 14:51 deprivations and problems and so on um 14:55 and so you would be a strin theorist I 14:57 would be a strin theorist and 15:00 um they uh is in contrast to the notion 15:05 that devian comes more or less naturally 15:07 to people what has to be accounted for 15:09 is 15:10 Conformity uh 15:13 agnu uh and inant I have the feeling 15:17 that when Hershey uses the term there's 15:20 something pejorative about it it's clear 15:23

where he stands well no question the U

15:27

when agno uses the term strin theory he

15:31

uh he he accepts uh as social anomy

15:36

theory as as legitimate and powerful and

15:40

uh and deserving of high respect but he

15:43

he said there are at the center of of uh

15:49

anim theory is a notion of

15:51

strain the no attendant upon disjunction

15:55

right between gods and and so on so

15:57

people feel strained and devian is one

15:59

way of resolving the strain or dealing

16:01

with it and he said well there are lots

16:03

of other kinds of strain that people can

16:05

experience growing out of all kinds of

16:08

socially structured circumstances and

otherwise and he wants to investigate
16:13
those across the
16:14
board uh then anom
16:19
theory in which strain is a function of
16:22
a particular structural situation
16:25
becomes one instance amongst
16:27
many uh
16:30
and it was really mainly to your
16:32
thoughts about that that my question was
16:36
directed well I I I think I showed
16:39
unaccustomed wisdom in asking you to
16:41
summarize it because I couldn't have
16:43
done it with such a
16:46
finesse um just a word or two about
16:49
Travis Hershey I think you captured the
16:53

essential
16:54
argument and uh the reason I don't find
16:58
it compelling or leading to any
17:01
modification let alone rejection
17:04
of social structure an anomy thought is
17:09
that it is essentially a a an evaluated
17:14
but judgmental remark that uh I why do
17:18
you make these assumptions but the
17:21
assumption is not there the imputed
17:24
assumption is not in social structure
17:26
Anatomy at all that is to say the most
17:31
the modal response in social structure
17:34
and thaty four-fold table the very first
17:38
one is Conformity that's right and that
17:43
is not assume to be necessarily a

psychological attribute again but 17:49 because social systems provide the bait 17:52 the reward systems the reward and 17:55 Punishment systems to make for 17:57 conformity 17:58 so his premise which he imputes to me is 18:02 one that has no place in the original 18:04 argument so that's so much for Hershey 18:08 if he were here I'm sure the 18:09 conversation would go 18:12 further uh with regard to the agu again 18:15 where I think you capture both the core 18:18 of his uh argument precisely I agree 18:23 with that I agree with the core of his 18:25 argument uh and uh 18:30

the only departure that I would propose 18:34 from what he is 18:36 suggesting is that social structure 18:38 Anatomy is not that special a case not 18:43 that delimited a case and let me try to 18:46 elucidate that you may recall well as 18:50 I've been saying every five or 10 years 18:52 in print over a 50 or 60 year per 60e 18:56 period 18:57 now uh look fellows it's all in the 19:02 original statement and in the subsequent 19:07 uh paradigmatic essays on anomy theory 19:11 that I've put forward from time to time 19:15 it is all there namely the theory is

19:19

19:23

not introduced to account only for

deviant Behavior with regard 19:26 to economic 19:29 success it is much more General than 19:32 that the very notion of opportunity 19:35 structure once it was introduced namely 19:38 as changes in the distribution and 19:41 character of opportunities in the course 19:43 of 19:44 time which has its own problematics that 19:47 I don't go into what produces those 19:50 changes in Opportunity structure but 19:53 those don't refer only to economic 19:56 matters we have opportunity 19:59 to find a mate and that was one of the 20:01 earliest uh applications I gave when you 20:05

have different distributions of men and

20:07

women what we used to call boys and

20:10

girls uh in a local community you are

20:13

influencing the opportunity structure

20:15

finding a suitable mate they are not

20:17

only the numbers of the two genders the

20:21

two Sexes but their class distribution

20:24

and a whole set of such problems and so

20:28

Peter black has been developing that

20:30

over the past 20 or 30 years that

20:32

implication of opportunity Structure

20:35

Theory so my only difference with Robert

20:38

agnu is he I think is understandably

20:42

focused on Deviant Behavior but ssna is

20:46

not confined uh confined to phenomena of

deviant that's been that was its source 20:55 that was its focus but it is an effort 20:58 to deal with differential access to 21:02 differing opportunity structures now uh 21:06 we're at a point now Al I feel where we 21:10 need a a 21:12 seminar for at least a semester or a 21:15 year or so to explore the question 21:18 you've introduced but I think it's 21:19 important that you got it on on the 21:21 record so say on this AAL record there 21:25 have been papers on 21:29 the application or applicability of 21:33 uh anom 21:35 Theory opportunity Structure Theory

to uh white collar crime more 21:43 specifically the the crimes and the 21:46 devian of 21:48 organizations but I would say 21:50 collectivities when I say collectivities 21:52 I'm emphasizing the fact that these 21:54 organizations are socially treated as 21:57 actors that do 21:59 things and 22:01 uh this raises some questions 22:05 about 22:07 the fit or the relevance of a notion 22:11 like 22:13 opportunities anom me the whole the 22:16 whole thing 22:18

to explaining the behavior of 22:23 organizations and I think especially the 22:25 problem of our organizations can they 22:28 legit legitimately be treated as 22:29 entities as actors or just a lot of 22:32 people or 22:34 whatever well the focus there it's it's 22:37 a correlative of 22:39 course it's quite recent development is 22:42 a correlative to both anime Theory and 22:47 to 22:49 southerland's differential association 22:52 theory I say it's a correlative because 22:55 as you know 22:59 I am so delighted you were introduced as 23:02

my student because for decades I have 23:05 said well that's been lost sight of 23:08 since uh most historians of social 23:11 science would say that Albert K Cohen 23:14 was southerland's student well I think 23:17 we can share you anyway back to your 23:20 that's a digression and the some of us 23:23 tend to 23:24 digress uh in variably and I'm Bel in 23:28 that uh 23:30 category uh 23:32 Southern really introduced a minor 23:35 revolution of thought when he introduced 23:38 the very term and concept of white C 23:42 crime and that meant that you no longer 23:47

could uh assume that official crime 23:50 statistics for example as gathered up by 23:54 the 23:55 FBI and that's a long story we can't go 23:58 into to here uh may give a somewhat 24:02 misleading notion of the distribution of 24:04 deviant Behavior now with this new focus 24:09 on Deviant behavior of organizations 24:13 rather than of individuals in certain 24:17 social uh 24:19 positions uh combines organizational 24:23 analysis and deviant Theory deviant 24:27 **Behavior Analysis** 24:29 uh I think uh that in large degree ssna 24:36 Theory can can in part be applied to 24:40

those phenomena of organizational

24:44

deviant if you think about the reward

24:48

system in of

24:51

organizations they they're rewarded for

24:53

growth they are rewarded for as growth

24:57

as registered let's say in the stock

25:01

price they the individuals who man the

25:05

organization in turn are being judged

25:08

within the reward system over the short

25:11

run as we know now if you think about

25:15

that there's a gold definition of how

25:18

have you been doing recently which puts

25:21

enormous pressure on those occupants of

25:25

the positions who are uh those occup an

25:28

of positions in organizations that are

responsible or judged responsible for 25:34 the outcome so you you do have so to say 25:38 a shared a collective concern with 25:41 getting on with it and some fraction of 25:44 the response to that will lead to the 25:46 kinds of organizational 25:49 misbehavior that has now become uh so 25:53 familiar I don't think that uh it is 25:57 simp 25:59 uh historically contingent as I've just 26:02 indicated because some of those same 26:04 pressures probably existed earlier but 26:07 you can see how there is a formal 26:10 resemblance between the shape of such 26:13 analys the shape of such organizational

analysis and the structure of anim

26:27

Theory for

English (auto-generated)